

## NO PEACE UNTIL HUERTA LETS GO USURPED POWER

President Says in Message Prestige of Dictator Is Crumbling and End Is Near.

WANTS MONEY BILL PASSED

Urges Enactment of Legislation to Make Farming a More Efficient Business.

LET SHERMAN LAW STAND

Primary Elections for Selection of Candidates for Presidency Urged—Ultimate Independence of Philippines an Obligation—Doubt Toward Alaska—Employers' Liability.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The following is President Wilson's complete message delivered to congress today:

In pursuance of my constitutional duty to "give to the congress information of the state of the Union," I take the liberty of addressing you on several matters which ought, as it seems to me, particularly to engage the attention of your honorable bodies, as of all who study the welfare of the nation.

I shall ask your indulgence if I venture to depart in some degree from the usual custom of setting before you in formal review the many matters which have engaged the attention and called for the action of the several departments of the government or which look to them for early treatment in the future, because the list is long, very long, and would suffer in the abbreviation to which I submit to have to subject it. I shall submit to you the reports of the heads of the several departments, in which these subjects are set forth in careful detail, and beg that they may receive the thoughtful attention of your committees and of all members of the congress who may have the leisure to study them. Their obvious importance, as constituting the very substance of the business of the government, makes comment and emphasis on my part unnecessary.

### Country Is at Peace.

The country, I am thankful to say, is at peace with all the world, and many happy manifestations multiply about us of a growing cordiality and sense of community of interest among the nations, foreshadowing an age of settled peace and good will. More and more readily each decade do the nations manifest their willingness to bind themselves by solemn treaty to the processes of peace, the processes of frankness and fair concession. So far the United States has stood at the front of such negotiations. She will, I earnestly hope and confidently believe, give fresh proof of her sincere adherence to the cause of international friendship by ratifying the several treaties of arbitration awaiting renewal by the senate. In addition to these, it has been the privilege of the department of state to gain the assent, in principle, of no less than 31 nations, representing four-fifths of the population of the world, to the negotiation of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences of interest or of policy arise which cannot be resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be publicly analyzed, discussed, and reported upon by a tribunal chosen by the parties before either nation determines its course of action.

There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies between the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of these two elements: Our own honor and our obligations to the peace of the world. A test so compounded ought easily to be made to govern both the establishment of new treaty obligations and the interpretation of those already assumed.

### Huerta Must Let Go.

There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the south of us, and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the government of the United States. We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority. It originated in the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta, who, after a brief attempt to play the part of constitutional president, has at last confessed and declared himself dictator. As a consequence, a condition of affairs now exists in Mexico which has made it doubtful whether even the most

elementary and fundamental rights either of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us. Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the constitution of the republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

### Currency Reform.

I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment into law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and attention of the senate be concentrated upon it till the matter is successfully disposed of. And yet I feel that the request is not needed—that the members of that great house need no urging in this service to the country.

I present to you, in addition, the urgent necessity that special provision be made also for facilitating the credit needed by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does the farmers a great service. It puts them upon an equal footing with other business men and masters of enterprise, as it should; and upon its passage they will find themselves quit of many of the difficulties which now hamper them in the field of credit. The farmers, of course, ask and should be given no special privilege, should be extending to them the credit of the government itself. What they need and should obtain is legislation which will make their own abundant and substantial credit resources available as a foundation for joint, concerted local action in their own behalf in getting the capital they must use. It is to this we should now address ourselves.

### Allowed to Lag.

It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development. I need not stop to tell you how fundamental to the life of the nation is the production of its food. Our thoughts may ordinarily be concentrated upon the cities and the hives of industry, upon the cries of the crowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet interstices of the open valleys and the free hillside that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity, from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and the mine. Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair. And yet the farmer does not stand upon the same footing with the forester and the miner in the market of credit. He is the servant of the seasons. Nature determines how long he must wait for his crops, and will not be hurried in her processes. He may give his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season when his crop matures, lies at the gates of the market where his products are sold. And the security he gives is of a character not known in the broker's office or as familiarly as it might be on the counter of the banker.

### Efficiency in Farming.

The agricultural department of the government is seeking to assist as never before to make farming an efficient business, of wide co-operative effort, in quick touch with the markets for foodstuffs. The farmers and the government will henceforth work together as real partners in this field, where we now begin to see our way very clearly and where many intelligent plans are already being put into execution. The treasury of the United States has, by a timely and well-considered distribution of its deposits, facilitated the moving of the crops in the present season and prevented the scarcity of available funds too often experienced at such times. But we must not allow ourselves to depend upon extraordinary expedients. We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit constantly and easily available and command when he will the capital by which to support and expand his business. We lag behind many other great countries of the modern world in attempting to do this. Systems of rural credit have been studied and developed on the other side of the water while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market. You have but to look about you in any rural district to see the result, the handicap and embarrassment which have been put upon those who produce our food.

### Study Rural Credit.

Conscious of this backwardness and neglect on our part, the congress recently authorized the creation of a special commission to study the various systems of rural credit which

have been put into operation in Europe, and this commission is already prepared to report. Its report ought to make it easier for us to determine what methods will be best suited to our own farmers. I hope and believe that the committees of the senate and house will address themselves to this matter with the most fruitful results, and I believe that the studies and recently formed plans of the department of agriculture may be made to serve them very greatly in their work of framing appropriate and adequate legislation. It would be indiscreet and presumptuous in anyone to dogmatize upon so great and many-sided a question, but I feel confident that common counsel will produce the results we must all desire.

### Let Sherman Law Stand.

Turn from the farm to the world of business which centers in the city and in the factory, and I think that all thoughtful observers will agree that the immediate service we owe the business communities of the country is to prevent private monopoly more effectively than it has yet been prevented. I think it has been easily agreed that we should let the Sherman antitrust law stand unaltered, as it is, with its debatable ground about it, but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation; and should also supplement that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it but also facilitate its administration and make it fairer to all concerned. No doubt we shall all wish, and the country will expect, this to be the central subject of our deliberations during the present session; but it is a subject so many-sided and so deserving of careful and discriminating discussion that I shall take the liberty of addressing you upon it in a special message at a later date than this. It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprises and investments and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open.

I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the presidency of the United States. I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions. This legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for election, the nominees for vacant seats in the senate of the United States, the senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and the candidates for the presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

### Independence for Philippines.

These are all matters of vital domestic concern, and matters, outside the charmed circle of our own national life in which our affections command us, as well as our consciences, there stand out our obligations toward our territories overseas. Here we are trustees. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, are ours, once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are part of the domain of public concern and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship. We must administer them for the people who live in them and with the same sense of responsibility to them as toward our own people in our domestic affairs. No doubt we shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands to ourselves by ties of justice and affection, but the performance of our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. We can satisfy the obligations of generous justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights and privileges accorded our own citizens in our own territory and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions of self-government already granted them, but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid.

### Test of Responsibility.

Acting under the authority conferred upon the president by congress, I have already accepted the people of the islands a majority in both houses of their legislative body by appointing five instead of four native citizens to the membership of the commission. I believe that in this way we shall make proof of their capacity in counsel and their sense of the responsibility in the exercise of political power, and that the success of this step will be sure to clear our view for the steps which are to follow. Step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and their failures; that we

should more and more put under the control of the native citizens of the archipelago the essential instruments of their life, their local instrumentalities of government, their schools, all the common interests of their communities, and so by counsel and experience set up a government which all the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their own control. At last, I hope and believe, we are beginning to gain the confidence of the Filipino peoples. By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn how best to serve them and how soon it will be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision. Let us once find the path and set out with firm and confident tread upon it and we shall not wander from it or linger upon it.

### Double Duty Toward Alaska.

A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to me very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty, for it concerns both the political and the material development of the territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and development of the country and its people.

But the construction of railways is only the first step; is only thrusting in the key to the storehouse and throwing back the lock and opening the door. How the tempting resources of the country are to be exploited is another matter, to which I shall take the liberty of from time to time calling your attention, for it is a policy which must be worked out by well-considered stages, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency. It is part of our general problem of conservation. We have a freer hand in working out the problem in Alaska than in the states of the Union; and yet the principle and object are the same, wherever we touch it. We must use the resources of the country, not lock them up. There need be no conflict or jealousy as between state and federal authorities, for there can be no essential difference of purpose between them. The resources in question must be used, but not destroyed or wasted; used, but not monopolized upon any narrow idea of individual rights as against the abiding interests of communities. That a policy can be worked out by conference and concession which will release these resources and yet not jeopard or dissipate them, I for one have no doubt; and it can be done on lines of regulation which need be no less acceptable to the people and governments of the states concerned than to the people and government of the nation at large. We must bend our counsels to this end. A common purpose ought to make agreement easy.

### Specially Important.

Three or four matters of special importance and significance I beg that you will permit me to mention in closing.

Our bureau of mines ought to be equipped and empowered to render even more effective service than it renders now in improving the conditions of mine labor and making the mines more economically productive as well as more safe. This is an important part of the work of conservation; and the conservation of human life and energy lies even nearer to our interest than the preservation from waste of our material resources.

We owe it, in mere justice to the railway employees of the country, to provide for them a fair and effective employers' liability act; and a law that we can stand by in this matter will be no less to the advantage of those who administer the railroads of the country than to the advantage of those whom they employ. The experience of a large number of the states abundantly proves that.

We ought to devote ourselves to meeting pressing demands of plain justice like this as earnestly as to the accomplishment of political and economic reforms. Social justice comes first. Law is the machinery for its realization and is vital only as it expresses and embodies it.

### Safety at Sea.

An international congress for the discussion of all questions that affect safety at sea is now sitting in London at the suggestion of our own government. So soon as the conclusions of that congress can be learned and considered we ought to address ourselves, among other things, to the prompt alleviation of the very unsafe, unjust, and burdensome conditions which now surround the employment of sailors and render it extremely difficult to obtain the services of spirited and competent men such as every ship needs if it is to be safely handled and brought to port.

May I not express the very real pleasure I have experienced in co-operating with this congress and sharing with it the labors of common service to which it has devoted itself so unreservedly during the past seven months of uncompromising concentration upon the business of legislation? Surely it is a proper and pertinent part of my report on "the state of the Union" to express my admiration for the diligence, the good temper, and the full comprehension of public duty which has already been manifested by both the houses; and I hope that it may not be deemed an impertinent intrusion of myself into the picture if I say with how much and how constant satisfaction I have availed myself of the privilege of putting my time and energy at their disposal alike in counsel and in action.

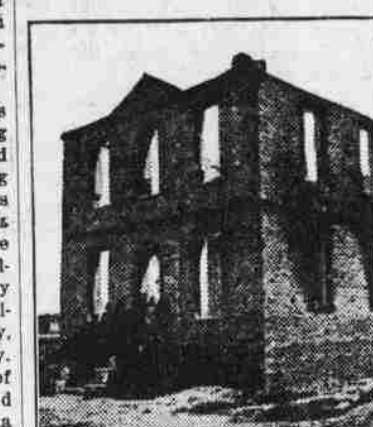
## RESTRICT RELIGION

Liberty of Christian Sects Curtailed in Macedonia.

Less Freedom Allowed—Now Than There Was Under the Moslem Rule—Newspaper Favors Military Invasion to Restore Sway.

London.—The Ikdam notes what others have also reported, that there is less religious liberty in Macedonia now among the Christian sects than there was under Moslem rule, and it favors a military invasion of Macedonia to restore the sway of the Crescent. It says:

"The Balkan war was to have liberated the various races from galling servitude. It has not so resulted. It has rather resulted in the loss of the rights those races held under Ottoman rule, when the government recognized the religious and civil officers who were freely chosen by the several Christian communities. But the various elements of the population that have fallen into the hands of the



Greek School at Alistrat, Burned by the Bulgarians.

From "A Sad Page in Balkan History," Published at Athens. Balkan government can no longer possess the rights they formerly enjoyed. It is therefore natural that they should, all alike, without distinction of race or religion, desire autonomy under Ottoman sovereignty. This defines the present duty of the Ottoman state, viz., to go forward relying on her military strength and establish Macedonian autonomy. The Greeks have no right to remain in Kavala, or in Salonika, the capital of the new principality. The Ottoman army should advance beyond Salonika, to Ellassona, and enter Thessaly, and cancel the claims of the Greeks to the islands also. This erection of Macedonia into an autonomous principality would serve the interests of Roumania and of the great powers of Europe, and make possible a real balance of power in the Balkans, and stop the present deadly rivalry.

## THE VENGEANCE OF OUTLAWS

Band of Desperadoes Wipe Out Every Member of a Large Family But One.

Milan.—A band of outlaws has meted out a dreadful vengeance on a well-to-do Sicilian family named Calogero, who lived at Favara, near Palermo.

Several months ago the brigands suspected the family of acting as spies for the police and plotting to have them captured while entertaining them to dinner. The outlaws accordingly sent Signor Calogero a black-edged missive warning him that the whole family would be wiped out before the fall of the leaves.

On June 8 the father, mother and two elder sons were found to have been murdered while asleep and the two younger sons and their sister Fiorenza were thereupon taken away by friends to Castrolibero, in the hope of averting further tragedy. It was in vain, for a few nights ago the brigands waylaid and shot all three.

The only surviving member of the family is a married brother, with two children, living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

## BEAR STEALS ARMY MEAT

Animal Gets Yellowstone National Park Soldiers' Rations by Acrobatic Feats.

Washington.—The war department has allowed the soldiers of Troop I, First United States cavalry, stationed in the Yellowstone National park, \$10.80 for beef stolen by bears. The department at first refused to allow the claim, but later relented upon receipt of details of the thefts.

Asked for particulars, Col. L. M. Betts, in charge of the troopers, explained that his men had taken every precaution to save the meat from the bears, but were outwitted. A frame, suspended in midair by wires attached to four trees forming a square. No corner of the frame was within ten feet of any tree. To get meat for meals the cooks used a ladder.

One night a bear climbed one of the trees, went out on a limb 12 feet above the meat, dropped on it and bore it to the ground.

Grave Held Petrified Man. Baltimore, Md.—After laying in a grave for nearly nine years, the body of Patrick Dugan, was found to have become completely petrified. Its weight was estimated at more than 600 pounds. The face and hands were a light gray, while the clothes were several shades darker. The body was reinterred in another cemetery. Dugan was eighty-four years old when he died.

Sneeze Causes Woman's Death. Calgary, Alb.—During an aerial race, John Bartlett, a young man, hung by his knees from a trapeze, while a woman assistant, hanging at the end of a strap gripped in Bartlett's teeth, spun dizzily in midair. Unconsciously Bartlett sneezed and the woman dropped 30 feet, alighting in the orchestra pit. A hairpin was driven into her skull, inflicting a fatal injury.

Good Business. Mrs. Rich—Why do you pay your maid such awfully high wages? Mrs. Rose—Oh, it pays in the long run. She never breaks those expensive vases any more, for fear we will take it out at the end of the month.

Worse Luck. Muggins—What's the matter with Brokeby? He looks worried. Guggins—He can't meet his bills. Muggins—That's nothing. I can't dodge mine.

Hopeless Case. "I am afraid my son is hopelessly stupid." "What's the trouble at college? History or geometry?" "Why, they say he can't learn the football signals."

A Nurse's Success. "I've just returned from abroad, you know. How is your poor father?" "We lost him." "Dear, dear!" "Yes, the nurse married him."

Wins Her Hand. "I never mind matters, Miss Mabel, I am very outspoken. I always call a spade a spade. Is your heart mine?" "Produce the diamond, Charley, and go down and resign from your club and we'll call it a go."

A Lesson in Politeness. "But, daughter, why didn't you tell the young man to stop kissing you?" asked the mother. "Why, mother, you know you taught me never to interrupt anyone!"

Not Impressed. "I know no North, no South, no East, no West," declared the impassioned orator. "You are also badly mixed in several other respects," commented an old farmer in the audience.

The Compliment. "My wife paid me a fine compliment this morning," triumphantly stated skimp little Mr. Hennepeck. "She said I was almost as big a fool as her first husband!"—Judge.

## WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



## Only Two Steps to Get Outside the Circulation

WASHINGTON.—Charles A. Kram, auditor for the United States postoffice at Washington, at one time in his younger days worked in a country printing office. His stories of country newspaper editors are famous at the Capitol, where he often interjects an anecdote to illustrate a point when appearing before some of the congressional committees.

At one time, when he was explaining circulation matters to a committee, he told of the yarn of a certain colored man who was the editor of a flamboyant sheet in the south, which sometimes distributed as high as a hundred copies a week.

The colored man had an old tramp printer on his staff who could stick type and drink whisky with greater facility than any other man in the world. He kept him alive, furnished him with a half dollar now and then, and always put him off with an evasive answer whenever the genius would make a flat appeal for back pay. One day the printer, having accumulated an extra fine jag and an extraordinary amount of dignity, approached the colored man with the threat to resign unless the ghost walked.

"Resign," shouted the indignant colored man. "You low-lived companion of the rum fiend! Resign! Why, you'd be as helpless as a babe in the woods. You couldn't find as much shelter without me as could a vagrant fox in a strange wood. You ingrate! I have supported you in ease and luxury for no return and now when I am temporarily embarrassed you threaten to turn against me! Why, if you ever dared to do a thing like that I would denounce you with all the vitriol power of my pen! You would be scourged with my scorn and no decent man who reads my journal would look at you again!"

"Whereupon the printer turned up his nose. "Denounce me!" he said with fine dignity, while leaning upon the desk for support, "go ahead and do your worst! I don't care. Why, I could take two steps and be outside of your circulation!"

## Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty Is a Real Censor

AMONG the many duties which fall to the lot of Joseph P. Tumulty, the president's secretary, is that of censor. His right of selection is exercised on the president's mail and on his visiting list. It is benevolent censorship and one the president could not do without. If he saw everybody and read everything designed for his inspection he couldn't get any sleep nor could he perform his duties.

For that reason, if you have any personal business with the president of the United States, you had best see Mr. Tumulty. He is the easiest man in Washington to have a chat with. If you know a congressman or a newspaper correspondent, you can see and speak with Mr. Tumulty within an hour. And if the petitioner's mission is one the president need know of personally, the president will see the petitioner or know of the petition within five minutes. But if it isn't—then J. P. Tumulty, for all his blue eyes and yellow hair and beautiful complexion, is a wall of adamant, one million miles high. The white enameled door between the secretary's big room and the president's office seems a poor and ineffective barrier that a humming bird might demolish with his bill until Joe Tumulty, raising his soft Irish voice a little, remarks to an importunate one:

"No, sir, you can't see the president. Then it becomes the great wall of China. The president, in the simple bucolic days when he was a governor of New Jersey and just fixing to be chief executive of the nation, thought he would have that door open all the time. But he has changed his mind. And it wasn't because of anarchists or lunatics, either. It was because he just naturally hasn't time to fuss with the people and the things that confront him every day."

## It Was Her Debut Into Public School Circles

IF you had been in Washington the 23d of September you might have seen a tawney-haired Victor Murdock of Kansas, militant, eager and optimistic leader of the Progressive party in the house of representatives, on his way to the Henry D. Cooke school with his little seven-year-old daughter by his side.

It was the first day of school and little Miss Murdock was going to enter the first grade. It was her debut into public school circles. Now, the Henry D. Cooke school is an imposing edifice, said to be one of the finest examples of school structure in the country. Everything about it is imposing—the broad front steps, the entry, the assembly hall. But most imposing of all was the gentleman whom Representative Murdock queried about the requirements of a little stranger getting a seat in the first grade.

Later Mr. Murdock found the teacher of the first grade.

"Isn't it too bad a person has to go through so much red tape to get a child in the public school?" asked Mr. Murdock.

"There isn't any red tape. All you have to do is to bring the child and leave her. We do the rest."

"But I was talking to the principal, and he told me I would have to get affidavits and certificates and a dozen other things," said the Progressive leader.

"He told you!" exclaimed the pretty teacher in surprise. "Our principal isn't a man; it's a woman, Mrs. C. B. Smith."

Just then the imposing-looking man with whom Murdock had talked walked by.

"Isn't that the principal?" he inquired. "He was the man who told me."

"No, indeed, Mr. Murdock!" laughed the teacher. "He is not the principal—he's our janitor!"

## Stamps Licked to Order During Christmas Rush

CHRISTMAS gift givers this year will not be forced to lick their own stamps when they affix the proper postage to their parcels for mailing unless they wish to, for the postoffice department announced the other day that its postmasters and their assistants would attend to that duty if required.

The innovation is put in force in the interests of better mail service during the holiday rush and is expected to facilitate the movement of the vast crush of matter that will tax the resources of the department's many employees. Orders were issued to postmasters to affix postage when required on mail matter of the second, third and fourth class, the latter being parcel post matter. The stamps will be pre-cancelled and the plan is expected to prevent the great waste of time experienced by postoffice patrons while waiting in line to buy postage and mail their packages.

"Under such authorization," declared Postmaster General Burleson, "when a parcel is presented for mailing, the clerk receiving it, after collecting the required postage, may endorse on the parcel the amount of the postage, which later will be affixed by an employee of the postoffice."

The postmaster general believes his plan will result in a great saving in time to the department as well as to the people.

### Visibility of Icebergs.

The greatest distance at which an iceberg can be observed in clear weather by day is 13 miles. The average berg, on an ordinarily clear day, can be sighted from 13 to 16 miles from the ship; on a cloudy day from 11 to 14 miles. In a slight fog bergs can be sighted at two miles, in a dense fog at 200 yards. In bright moonlight they can be seen at 2 1/2 miles with the naked eye; in starlight at one mile, and at two miles distance with glasses. On a night overcast and dark, but with the horizon visible, bergs can be seen at a distance of one-half mile with glasses.

### Poisoning From Sumac.

It has long been thought that poisoning might result from the proximity of sumac, even if the plant was not touched, but Doctor Graf denies this. A visitor to the Berlin Botanical gardens recently brought suit for damages or injuries which he alleged he had suffered on account of his near proximity to a poisonous sumac, which is on exhibition in the gardens. But the suit was lost, for the directors of the gardens proved conclusively that for poisoning to occur the plant must be injured and the injured portion brought into direct contact with the skin.